NUMB. 1160

The Daily Gazetteer.

SATURDAY, MARCH 10. 1739.

№ 1159.

Letter from a WEST-COUNTRY CLOTHIER *on the late Riot in* Wiltſhire.

SIR,

THE diſagreeable Reception that the *Eſſay on Riots*, publiſhed in ſome late Papers, met with amongſt the Bulk of Readers, led me to hope a Reply would ſoon be made to ſome Particulars in it; but finding no one diſpoſed to give himſelf that Trouble, and the Author's fond Opinion of its Merit, in precipitating a ſecond Eſſay, pretty much of the ſame Subject, Spirit and Partiality with the former, I have been prevailed with to draw up the following Remarks, which you are deſired to inſert, for the Satisfaction of the Injured, as well as to wipe off the Reproach the unknown Author is throwing upon the Government, its Magiſtrates, and the Trading Body.

I ſhall not think my Remarks leſs ſignificant, if they are not (after the Example of our Author) introduced under the Sanction of Sacred Texts; nor can I comprehend his Aim by ſuch Quotations, unleſs to juſtify the Conduct of the late Rioters, and to ſpirit them up further, to carry on their Revenge more completely to the Deſtruction of their Maſters. Elſe wherefore ſhould it be trumpeted abroad at this Juncture, viz. *Thou ſhalt not oppreſs an hired Servant.* Again; *Behold the Hire of the Labourer, by you kept back by Fraud, crieth*, &c. — But to paſs over ſuch Cant and Grimace, and the virulent Squint that's aim'd, by ſuch Paſſages, at the Body of Clothiers, I ſhall content myſelf in following the Author, in what is not only unſcriptural, but unapplicable, impertinent, and unjuſt; and examine into the Propriety of what he has conſtituted the Cauſe of Riots, with his ſagacious Application of each, as the Cauſe of the late Inſurrection of Weavers, *&c.* at *Melkſham.* —Theſe are repreſented to be, *Careleſſneſs in thoſe at the Helm*; *Neglect of the Magiſtrates in the Execution of the Laws*; *Oppreſſion of the Poor by their rich Maſters*; and *a Spirit of Licentiouſneſs in the Poor themſelves.*

The firſt general Cauſe of a riotous Spirit in the People, is ſaid to be in the Government, or *Careleſſneſs in thoſe at the Helm.* A Propoſition that, I think, muſt appear to every honeſt impartial Mind, both ſhocking and abſurd. For durſt any one in his Senſes affirm, that every wild enthuſiaſtick Deſign, however contrary to the Intereſt of the Government, oppoſite to the Laws, and ſubverſive to the Peace and Happineſs of the Kingdom; that every Diſcontent which agitates the Minds of his Majeſty's Subjects, tho' at the remoteſt Diſtance; and the Conſequences of thoſe Diſcontents, tho' ever ſo ſecret, and hid from the Eyes of the Adminiſtration, and what cannot be ſuppoſed, under any Light, to have the leaſt Relation thereto; yet, right or wrong, every ſuch Riſing and Riot muſt be charged on the Government, its Miniſters reviled, *&c.* And becauſe there has been a Breach of the Tranquility of the Country, without any Foundation but the unjuſt Reſentments, ungovernable Appetites, and levelling Principles of the loweſt and leaſt of the People; yet, notwithſtanding, all theſe their Perfidies and Treaſons muſt be aſcribed to thoſe at the Helm; and all this becauſe the Government does not ſurrender back Part of the Revenues given for its Support, to feed the Poor withal: Theſe are thoſe Taxes which (he ſays) *the Poor groan under*, as *Duties on the Neceſſaries of Life, ſuch as Malt, Beer, Soap, Candles, Leather, Salt, Oil*, &c. Very ſage and charitable indeed!

There's one Thing I cannot but remark of our Author, that whilſt he is inveighing againſt the Government for its Negligence, he preſently ſtumbles on that which is the greateſt Proof of its Watchfulneſs and Care, by inſtantly ſending a Body of Troops, upon the firſt Notice of the Inſurrection, to ſtop their Progreſs. I muſt confeſs his Inaccuracies had been leſs offenſive, had he not betray'd ſuch a Rancorouſneſs of Spirit againſt the Government, too violent to be palliated; and if he muſt have expreſſed his Rancour to the World, common Prudence ſhould have dictated (at leaſt) a fitter Occaſion for it than the preſent, which the Wiſe of every Party cannot but diſapprove. Deteſtable Ingratitude! Is this the beſt Return that can be afforded for the kind Expreſſion of his Majeſty's Regard, in the immediate Redreſs of our Grievances, by turning the Hands of Deſtruction, that threatened the Ruin of our Country?——I will not ſay; but it looks as if this Advocate for the Weavers muſt have ſome other Views and Hopes to gratify, from the late Diſorders, than he chuſes to diſcover, or his Diſcontents could never have broke from him on ſo happy an Event; he never elſe could have utter'd ſuch unbecoming Murmurs and Cenſures on the Goodneſs and Wiſdom of the Government in ſecuring the Peace of the Kingdom, when things were going into the utmoſt Confuſion, and when no other Means were ſufficient to ſilence the Demands and ſtop the Rage of an ungovernable Mob, than the Appearance of a Body of Troops. I am ſorry there ſhould be a Subject in this Kingdom, eſpecially one that pretends to *Juſtice* and *Loyalty*, and to aim at his *Sovereign's true Glory*; I ſay, that ſhould be capable of degenerating into ſuch low Forms of Reſentment, as even to explode this only Method of Safety as *trite*, and ſuch as (he tells us) was *of late* become *too common a Way for ſuppreſſing Riots*: To which he adds, with a threatening Air, that a *Military Force* is but *ſtifling the Diſcontents of the Subjects*, what *may only ſpread the Gangrene farther, and produce worſe Effects at a longer Day.* But as there's ſo much of the Incendiary in this, ſuch a Mixture of Ill-nature with the Weakneſs of his Arguings, I ſhall only obſerve, that no Perſon, either of a common Capacity or common Honeſty, can be in any Danger of being influenc'd hereby, ſeeing they muſt ſuffer an Inſult upon their Underſtandings, as well as the Government. For it can be no other than the Profligate and Abandon'd, thoſe that thirſt after Plunder, who are Enemies to our happy Conſtitution, and deſire to ſee, from our Confuſions, a Revolution of Affairs: I ſay, none but ſuch can diſapprove the Meaſures taken for our Defence, whilſt every honeſt *Briton*, that has a Regard for good Order, Peace, Liberty, National Happineſs, *&c.* will reflect with Pleaſure on the good Effects of an armed Force appearing amongſt us; elſe, where had our Lives and Properties been, if at the Mercy of a furious Rabble?

But in the Name of Wonder, wherefore muſt the Conduct of the Government be arraign'd upon this Occaſion? Have the Soldiers kill'd or plunder'd; have they carried the Sword of the Tyrant againſt the Face of Juſtice, or acted but under the Direction of the Civil Magiſtrate? Have they taken away the Bread or Clothing of the Poor, or done any other Miſchief, than ſending them to their Labour to get both?

I ſhall not follow our Author in his empty Repetitions, and thread-bare Harangues on *burthenſome Taxes, Officers, Penſioners, Placemen, Avaricious Miniſters, Standing Armies, &c.* which its plain he muſt be very full of, or it could never have been uppermoſt; when every good Subject, from the late Diſorders, muſt yield to the Conviction of the Happineſs of our Conſtitution, by having a Remedy at hand to ſtop the Eruption in our own Bowels; which otherwiſe muſt prove fatal to the State. Who alſo cannot but be convinced of the extreme Danger we ſhould be expoſed to, not only from foreign Inſults, but domeſtick Broils, if, according to the Doctrine of ſuch Patriots, we were left in a defenceleſs Condition, by the Diſband of our Forces?

But to go through the Memorandums of this bold Dictator, and Intruder on the Sovereign Power; he tells us, their Negligence appears in not providing for the Neceſſities of the Poor of the Kingdom; which, *like a wiſe and loving common Parent of many Children*, is, we find, firſt *to make uſe of its Authority to oblige* the Maſters *to conform to what is juſt and reaſonable*; and, 2*dly*, Muſt endeavour to afford the Poor other Reliefs, by *practiſing Self-denial, leſſening the Number of thoſe maintained by the publick Revenue*, and *taking off ſome of the Taxes.* Which Articles, he tells us, *would be ſuch lovely Inſtances of Juſtice, Wiſdom and Goodneſs, as would charm Mankind, gain the Love of Subjects, and render even the* Diſaffected *Loyal.*

I ſhall conclude this Head with one Inference, That if 'twere poſſible his preſent Majeſty could ſupport the Honour and Dignity of his Crown out of his private Purſe, and diſtributed yearly the whole Produce of his Cuſtoms and Taxes amongſt the Poor of his Kingdom, it's a Queſtion whether it would change the Principles of any one Man, who is not a Friend to the Government, by making (according to our Author) thoſe who are Diſaffected *Loyal*; but ſure I am to ſay, that as to our loweſt Sort of People, or Labourers, amongſt whom the Diſtribution is to be made, 'twould be ſo far from curing their riotous Spirit, that 'twould be adding Fuel to their Licentiouſneſs, and ſerve only to nurſe them up in greater Immoralities.

The 2d thing ſuggeſted by our Author, as the Cauſe of Riots, is pretended to lie in the Neglect of our Magiſtrates, as to the due Execution of our Laws.

Under this Head I expected I ſhould have been referr'd to Complaints made by Workmen againſt their Maſters for Oppreſſions, either of their combining to lower Prices, or fraudulently keeping their Wages, &c. and of thoſe Complaints being diſmiſs'd by the Magiſtrates without Redreſs; but as nothing of that appears, I am at a Loſs to find out their Share in theſe Tumults: As to the particular Inſtance produced by our Author, to prove the Magiſtrates *falſely Loyal*, (as he terms 'em) viz. that the *Duties on* Malt *and* Beer *naturally tend to tie up their Hands from executing the Laws againſt Vice and Idleneſs*, as I have not Penetration enough to ſee into the Force of that Suggeſtion, I muſt leave it to better Heads to return a proper Anſwer.

I heartily agree with the Author, that if the Laws were put in Execution againſt *Tippling-Houſes, Tipplers, common Swearers, Vagrants*, &c 'twould do much towards a Reformation; but the Neglect of this muſt be charged on our Conſtables, Churchwardens, and other proper Officers, whoſe Buſineſs it is to detect the Violators of thoſe Laws, in their ſeveral Pariſhes, and to lay proper Informations before the Magiſtrates for their Conviction; for we are not to ſuppoſe a Juſtice of the Peace is to perform the Office of a Conſtable, or common Informer.

As for the Number of Licences granted at one Seſſions in the County of *Wilts*, it may be an Argument of too many Ale-houſes in this trading Part of the Kingdom, which is heartily regretted by every ſober, thoughtful, diſintereſted Perſon; tho' at the ſame Time, is far from being a Proof that the Magiſtrates are ſupine, and negligent in the Execution of their Duty; unleſs he could aſſure us, that thoſe Licences were granted for the Sake of the Fees; or after Informations had been given, and Applications made to ſuch Juſtices by the proper Officers, that the Houſes then Licenced, were either diſorderly, or unneceſſary.

As I live in a Trading Town in the ſame County, I am obliged to affirm upon this Occaſion, that as I have ſeveral Times attended the Licenſing Seſſions there, I never found but the Gentlemen in the Commiſſion readily conform'd to the Recommendations of the principal Inhabitants, by granting and refuſing Licences accordingly; and had our Pariſhes been as ready and careful to proſecute Offences, as the Juſtices have been to grant Convictions, we ſhould have ſeen ſome happy Effects in thoſe Laws made for the Reformation of Manners amongſt us. —— I ſay, this is the Character of the Gentlemen in the Commiſſion within my Knowledge: But if any elſewhere ſhould be ſo far regardleſs of the Publick, the Tranquility and Welfare of the Diviſions they act in, ſo as to ſuffer Vice to go unpuniſh'd, and to Licence ſuch diſorderly and unneceſſary Houſes, the common Source of Idleneſs and Beggary, and this in Defiance of all Application to the contrary; ſuch a Conduct in Magiſtrates, as it proves the Parent of many Evils of the worſt Tendency, ſo, I confeſs, it will deſerve the ſevereſt Cenſures, and muſt at the ſame Time fix the greateſt Obloquy upon the Characters of ſuch Juſtices.

[*To be continued*]

IRELAND.

Dublin, Feb. 27. Laſt Friday Evening a terrible Fray happened among ſome Labourers at Glaſnevin, who went to play at Cards, and ſome Diſputes ariſing,

OUR

one of them took up a sharp small Poker, and ran one Forrester into the Body, of which Wound it is said he is since dead. The three Ruffians, viz Flanegan, Ball, and his Master, a Naylor, are now in Kilmainham Gaol.

On Sunday last a Fire broke out at Mr. Cannon's near Castlenock, which consumed all the Out-houses together with a great Quantity of Corn, Hay, and some Horses.

Dublin, March 3. Yesterday Morning Miss Henry, second Daughter of Hugh Henry, Esq; late an eminent Banker of this City, was married to Henry Bellingham, Esq; of Castle Bellingham, in the County of Wexford.

We hear from Drogheda, that on Wednesday last Joseph Clements, of Carrick, Esq; was married to Mrs. Mary Dixie, a young Lady of extraordinary Beauty, and a very handsome Fortune.

A few Days ago Noah Webb, of Dunshaughlin, Esq; was married to Mrs. Lucy Osborne, Daughter of —— Osborne, of Dardistowne, Esq; a young Lady of fine Accomplishments and 3000 l. Fortune.

Last Night James Echlin, of Echlin's Ville, in the County of Down, Esq; was married to Miss Molly Sampson, a Lady of great Merit and a very good Fortune.

The Lord and Lady Charlemont, the Lords Duncannon and Doneraile, Sir Thomas Taylor, Bart. Charles Gardiner, Esq; and several other Persons are sail'd for England.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh, March 2. Tuesday last the Right Hon. the Lords of Session, after advising the Proof on the Complaint against the Comedians, 'Found the Com-'plaint proven, and the Defenders liable to a Fine 'of 50 l. Sterl. each, one half to the Pursuer, the 'other to the Poor of the Parish; authorizing the 'Magistrates of Edinburgh, the Sheriffs of Mid-Lo-'thian, or Baillie of the Abbey of Holy-rood-House, 'to levy the Fine by Distress or Sale of their Goods 'and Gear (restoring the Overplus to the Defenders); 'and in case their Moveables prove not sufficient, 'that the Defenders be imprisoned for 3 Months.' And as the Decreet was ordered to be summarly extracted, they have already begun to file off.

HOME PORTS.

Leith, Feb 28. Arrived the Betty, David Stevenson, from London.

Falmouth, March 5. This Day sailed the Prince Frederick Packet for Lisbon, and the Townshend Packet for the Groyne. Remains the Expedition Packet for Lisbon. Wind N. W.

Dartmouth, March 6. Yesterday came in the Jenny, Ewell, from Exon for Nantz; and this Day the Lomphate, Dowyre, from Havre for St. Domingoe; the Ellen, Raoul, from Exon for Oporto; and the Providence, Marsingale, from Sunderland for Oporto. Wind at West, and blows hard.

Weymouth, March 7. The Ships mentioned in my last are still here. Came in the Prince of Wales, Smith, from Hamburgh for Bristol. Wind W. N. W.

Pool, March 7. Sailed the Elizabeth, Henning; and the William and Thomas Lowder, for London. Wind W.

Cowes, March 7. On the 3d came in the Rebecca, Quea, from Rouen. Sailed the Prince of Orange, Davis, from London for Bourdeaux: On the 4th, came in the Dolphin, Williams, from Rouen for this Place; and the Hardwick, Offering, from London for Lisbon. Return'd into Cowes Road, the Ellis, Nown; the Prospect, Bowers; and the Gordon Crawford, for Jamaica; the Sally, Bolling; and the Haswell, Booth, for Virginia; the Montserrat Merchant, Cooper; and the Success, Redmond, for Montserrat; and the Agnes and Betty, Brame, for Philadelphia, all of and from London. Return'd to the Mother Bank, the Success, Townshend for Corunna; the William and Lydia, Millett, for Gibraltar, both of and from Portsmouth; and the Young Nancy, Porier, for Africa from London. Sailed the Minerva, Nicholson; and the Anna, Tridall, both from Carolina for Rotterdam: On the 5th, came in the Diamond, White, from Malaga for London; the Mary, Holloway, from Alicant for Ostend; the Courier, Delacor, for Nantz; the Demoiselle, Christiane, for Bourdeaux, both of and from Boulogne; the Mediterranean, Pain, from London for Cork and Antigua; the Hopewell, White, from Havre for Cork; the Mary Ann, Barthelott, from Southampton for St. Malo; the St. George, Fowkes, from Dunkirk for this Place; and the Gravelin, Francke, of and from Ostend for Nantz: On the 6th, came in the Ann, Allen, from Newcastle for Bourdeaux. Wind S. W.

Portsmouth, March 8. Yesterday came in the John, Trevor, from Malaga for this Place. Wind South West.

Dover, March 8. Arrived the Mary and Hannah, Savage, from Philadelphia; and the Nancy, Norton, from Smyrna, last from Gibralter.

Deal, March 8. Wind W. S. W. Remain the outward-bound as in my last. Came down the Friendship, Wilson, for Africa; the Mary, Merry, for Ireland; the Edward and Margaret, Wilberfoss, for Portsmouth; the Maffra, Smith, for Oporto. Arrived the Dolphin, Masters, from Bristol; and the Elizabeth, Allen, from Philadelphia.

Gravesend, March 8. Passed by the Trimmer, Redland, from Lisbon; the Tilney, Collins, from Rotterdam.

LONDON.

Yesterday the Right Hon. the Marquis of Hartington, eldest Son to his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, set out for Dover, in order to embark on his Travels for three Years.

The same Day a Dispensation pass'd the Great Seal, to enable the Rev. Robert Styles Lance, M. A. to hold the Rectory of Slindin, in the County of Sussex, and Diocese of Chichester, together with the Rectory of Bonsted in the said County and Diocese.

N. B. *The Extraordinary Demand for the* DAILY GAZETTEER *of last* Monday, *in Vindication of the* CONVENTION *between* Great Britain *and* Spain, *having occasioned it to be Reprinted, the same may be had of* T. COOPER, *at the* Globe *in* Pater-noster Row, *at the Usual Price.*

High Water this Day at London Bridge.	Morning	11 16	Evening	11 47

Bank Stock 144 1-half. India 170 1-half. South Sea 100 1-half. Old Annuity 113. New Ditto 110 5-8ths. Three per Cent. 105. Seven per Cent. Loan 109 1-half. Five per Cent. ditto 92 1-4th. Royal Assurance 104 1-4th. London Assurance 13 1-half. African 13 1-half India Bonds 61. 12 s. Prem. South Sea ditto 21. 10 s. Premium. Bank Circulation 21. 7 s. 6 d. Prem. Salt Tallies 1-half to 2 Prem. English Copper 31. 5 s. Welsh ditto 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 6 per Cent. Premium. Three per Cent. ditto 1-half per Cent. Premium. Million Bank 122 1-half

Lottery-Office, March 5, 1738.

THE Managers appointed by Act of Parliament to take in the Tickets of the Bridge Lottery, Anno 1737, and to deliver out Certificates in lieu thereof, payable by the Cashiers of the Bank, finding that, notwithstanding the several Notices by them given for bringing in Tickets to be enter'd, great Numbers are yet outstanding, do give this further Notice, that the 15th Day of March Instant, is the last Day appointed by Act of Parliament for taking in Tickets, and delivering out Certificates; and for that Purpose, daily Attendance will be continued to be given is their Office near the Exchequer.

This Day is published,

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The EGYPTIANS,
The ARABIANS,
The ETHIOPIANS,
The CARTHAGINIANS, and other People in *Africa.*

Printed for A. MILLAR, over-against St. Clement's Church, in the Strand.

This Day is Publish'd,

(Printed for T. COOPER in Pater-noster-Row)

THE Proceedings at the Sessions of the Peace, Oyer and Terminer, for the City of London and County of Middlesex, on the 21st, 22d, 23d and 24th of February, before the Right Hon. MICAJAH PERRY, Esq; Lord Mayor of the City of London, Mr Justice *Page*, Mr Baron *Carter*, Mr. Justice *Fortescue*, Mr. Serjeant *Urlin*, &c.

Containing the Trials at large of

1, 2, 3. *Peregrine Audley, James Lawlor*, and *James Leonard*, for several Street Robberies.

4, 5, 6. *Edward Campbel, Abby Johnson*, and *Henry Johnson*, for several Burglaries and Felonies.

7. *William Udal*, for several Robberies on the Highway.

Of which Facts the above Prisoners were convicted and received Sentence of Death.

Likewise the remarkable Trials of

George Haggis, for a Rape on *Sarah Main*, and *Thomas Gibbons* and *Richard Keeble* for assisting the said *Haggis* in committing the said Rape. With many others.

N. B. The whole Trials being now carefully taken in Short-Hand, and published in such a Manner as to be of Use as well as Entertainment, several Gentlemen of the Law have requested to have them on a better Paper; to oblige whom there are now printed a small Number of this and the two former Sessions on a much larger and finer Paper. And to render them still more acceptable, to such as are desirous of preserving Setts, an Index will be added at the End of the Year.

This Day is to be Sold,

And to continue all the Month of March,

AN Extensive and Curious Catalogue of valuable Books and Manuscripts in all Languages: Drawn partly from the Libraries of several eminent and learned Persons deceased at home, partly from a well-chosen and very large Collection imported from abroad. Consisting of the most esteemed Authors in Law, Civil, Canon, Common, and Statute, as well Manuscripts as in Print; in Polite Literature, Poetry, Philology, Miscellanies; in the Sciences, Philosophy, Physick, Chymistry, Natural History, Mathematicks: Also in Divinity, Councils, Fathers, Commentators, Criticks; with variety of other Articles too numerous to be here mentioned. Including a very large Collection of curious Genealogical Tracts, Pedigrees, Historical Treatises of great Families, &c with a noble Collection of Acts of State and original Instruments under the Hands and Seals of our own and Foreign Princes; particularly, the great Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden, and George William, Duke of Brunswick Lunenburg, Great Uncle to his present Majesty; with a noble Series of Swedish and other Northern Coins. A curious and select Classical Library, containing the best Books relating to Greek and Roman Antiquities, the most valuable Lexicons, Dictionaries, &c. and a copious well-chosen Variety of Classicks, printed by Valesian, Colinæus, Gryphius, the Stevens's, Aldus, &c. The Delph. Edition, compleat; the Classicks, *cum Notis Variorum*, compleat; the Elzivers for the Pocket, compleat, &c.

To which are added,

A fine Parcel of scarce and beautiful Books of Architecture, Sculpture, Pourtraits of eminent Persons, &c. also some curious Collections of Prints by the best Hands, and after the most valuable Paintings of the greatest Masters; to be sold very Cheap, the Price fixed in each Book, at THOMAS OSBORNE's Shop in Gray's-Inn, where Catalogues of the Books, &c. will be delivered, Price One Shilling; and Money for any Library or Parcel of Books.

N. B. There are also some very choice Manuscript Sermons in the Hands of the Proprietor.

Dr. ROBERT EATON's

BALSAMICK STYPTICK.

Truly prepared and sold at the Doctor's late Dwelling House, now Mr. DUTTON's *in Salisbury Court, Fleet-street.*

THIS Medicine restrains in a most surprizing Manner, all internal as well as external Hemorrhages, *i. e.* it infallibly and quickly stops all dangerous Bleedings at the Nose or Gums, spitting or vomiting Blood, also the immoderate Flux of the Hemorrhoides or Menses, Bloody Urine or Stools, bleeding of large Wounds, &c. (if used according to the plain Directions given with it) as will appear by the Certificates of several Eminent Physicians, and in the large Account of this Medicine, written by the Doctor himself, and dedicated to the College of Physicians, a little before his Death.

It keeps good for many Years, at Sea or on Shoar, at Home or Abroad, *i. e.* in all Climates, therefore must be universally Useful.

The Doctor not only obtained his Majesty's Letters Patent for the sole Vending of this most Excellent Medicine; but also a Clause in a late Act of Parliament, exempting this Medicine from the Inspection of the Censors of the College of Physicians, to which all other Medicines are liable.

N. B. Some of the Apothecaries prepare a Styptick from the Prescription of Helvetius, and use it in the Room of Dr. EATON's; but whoever tries both, will soon be persuaded that Our's exceeds their's in all Respects, in a most eminent Degree.

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